

B/O Form PTO-1390	<b>Transmittal Letter to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) Concerning a Filing Under 35 USC 371</b>	Attorney's Docket Number REF/HOWSE/090
International Application Number PCT/GB99/02090		International Filing Date 1 July 1999
Title of Invention <b>A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING PESTS</b>		
Applicant(s) for DO/EO/US HOWSE et al.		

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items under 35 USC 371:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 USC 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 USC 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 USC 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 USC 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed 35 USC 371(c)(2).
  - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 USC 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 USC 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 USC 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 USC 371(c)(4)). ( ☐ Executed ☐ Unexecuted )
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 USC 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 16 below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
  - ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information: **Small Entity Status is claimed by Applicants**

Application Number (if Known) <b>09/736023</b>		International Application Number PCT/GB99/02090		Attorney's Docket Number REF/HOWSE/090	
				Calculations	PTO USE ONLY
17. The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Search report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO <input type="checkbox"/> International Preliminary Examination Fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) ..... \$860.00 <input type="checkbox"/> No International Preliminary Examination Fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) ..... \$690.00 but International Search Fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) ..... \$710.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Neither International Preliminary Examination Fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor International Search Fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... \$1000.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International Preliminary Examination Fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... \$100.00				\$860.00	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT				\$ 860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).					
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	28 -20 =	4	× \$18.00	\$ 72.00	
Independent Claims	4 -3 =	1	× \$80.00	\$ 80.00	
Multiple Dependent Claims (if applicable)			+ \$270.00		
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS				\$ 152.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statements must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				\$ 506.00	
SUBTOTAL				\$ 506.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).					
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE					
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property.					
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED				\$ 506.00	
Amount to be:				Refunded:	
				Charged:	

- a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$506.00 to cover the fees is enclosed.  
 b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account Number 02-0200 in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees.  
     A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.  
 c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any  
 overpayment to Deposit Account Number 02-0200. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Note: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

BACON & THOMAS, PLLC  
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 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314-1176  
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DATE: December 20, 2000

Respectfully submitted,

*Richard E. Fichter*

Richard E. Fichter  
 Attorney for Applicant  
 Registration Number: 26,382

PATENT

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of:

HOWSE et al.

U.S. National Phase of PCT/GB99/02090

Entry papers filed on December 20, 2000

For: A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING PESTS

Attention: PCT OFFICE

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT  
AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The present application is the U.S. national phase of international application number PCT/GB99/02090. The following amendments pertain to the claims as amended.

Please note that the amended pages 14-17 attached to the International Preliminary Examination Report (Annexes) and submitted herewith, have replaced the originally filed pages 14-18 of the application. The claims to be examined and amended by this preliminary amendment are found on amended pages 14-17.

Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please add the attached ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE to the application.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Claim 3, line 1, please cancel "or claim 2".

Claim 4, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of the preceding claims" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 5, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of the preceding claims" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 6, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "anyone of the preceding claims" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 7, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 1 to 5" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 8, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 1 to 5" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 10, line 1, please cancel "or claim 9".

Claim 12, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 1 to 10" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 13, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 1 to 10" and insert - -claim 1- -.

Claim 14, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 6, 7 or 10 to 13" and insert - -claim 6- -.

Claim 18, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 15 to 17" and insert - -claim 15- -.

Claim 19, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 15 to 17" and insert - -claim 15- -.

Claim 20, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 15 to 17" and insert  
- -claim 15- -.

Claim 21, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 15 to 20" and insert  
- -claim 15- -.

Claim 22, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 15 to 21" an insert  
- -claim 15- -.

Claim 25, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "or claim 24".

Claim 26, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 23 to 26" and insert  
- -claim 23- -.

Claim 27, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "one of claims 23 to 26" and insert - -claim  
23- -.

Claim 28, lines 1 and 2, please cancel "any one of claims 23 to 27" and insert  
- -claim 23- -;

lines 3 and 4, please cancel "as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 20".

#### **REMARKS**

Applicants have amended the claims in order to reduce the initial filing fee by deleting the multiple dependent claims from the application. Applicants retain the right to reintroduce any subject matter canceled by the present Amendment at any time during the prosecution of this application or any further application claiming benefit of this application.

Applicants have amended the application to substitute the originally filed pages 14-18 with the amended pages 14-17 attached to the International Preliminary

Examiner Report (Annexes) and included in the application as filed herewith. Also, an Abstract of the Disclosure has been added to the application.

Applicants are submitting herewith a copy of the Search Report which issued on International Application No. PCT/GB99/02090, of which the present application is the U.S. national phase. All of the publications cited in the International Search Report are listed on the attached Form PTO-1449. It is Applicants' understanding that, under the procedures of the PCT, copies of the cited publications will have been supplied to the U.S. Patent Office by the International Bureau. However, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if additional copies are necessary or would facilitate examination of the present application.

Otherwise, the Examiner is respectfully requested to return an initialed and dated copy of the attached Form PTO-1449 to confirm that all publications listed thereon have been considered and made officially of record in the file of this application.

Applicants understand that, under the procedures of the PCT, a copy of the priority document (GB 9814507.1, filed 3 July 1998) will have been supplied to the U.S. Patent Office pursuant to Rule 17 of the PCT Regulations. It is therefore respectfully requested that the first Official Action in the present application contain an indication that the appropriate priority document is in the file of this application.

In view of the above amendments, an early action on the application is now in order and is most respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,  
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC

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PA01 wpd

DATE: December 20, 2000

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for controlling pests by trapping or killing 5 them and is particularly concerned with the control of flying or crawling insects.

The common housefly, *Musca domestica*, occurs  
10 throughout the world in domestic situations. Together  
with similar species, such as, the lesser housefly,  
blowflies and flesh flies, it contaminates food and  
spreads diseases, such as, typhoid and cholera, and  
also carries the eggs of parasitic worms.

15           The housefly is also a problem on refuse tips and  
is becoming a progressively greater nuisance in  
agriculture, where it breeds in deep litter breeding  
units for poultry and other animals.

The cockroach is ubiquitous in urban situations  
20 in the tropics and sub-tropics and is common in heated  
buildings in Europe and North America where food is  
prepared. Large cockroach populations are found in  
sewers and drains and many disease organisms have been  
isolated from them.

25           The mosquito is both a severe nuisance pest and  
vastly important as a vector for blood-borne diseases,  
such as, malaria, yellow fever and dengue.

Control of such insect pests is becoming more  
urgent as human populations increase and provide more  
30 resources for them to breed.

Insecticide use inevitably encourages the evolution of resistance. In the United Kingdom as in

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many other countries, prolonged attempts to control houseflies in animal rearing system have led to the increasing incidence of flies which are resistant to the major insecticides in common use.

- 5       Control of insects in areas where food is prepared depends upon scrupulous hygienic procedures, periodic fumigation with insecticides and/or the use of traps.

10       There is increasing public pressure throughout Europe for the development of environmentally acceptable pest control measures in which synthetic insecticides are not used.

15       WO94/00980 describes a method of controlling pests, such as insects, involving the use of electrostatically charged powders, in which the powders are used to adhere to the insect cuticle and also act as carriers for pesticides or other biologically active compounds. The electrostatically charged particles also adhere to the feet of the  
20       insects, blocking the mechanism by which they grip surfaces thereby making it possible to trap the insects as they slide down an inclined surface.

25       The disadvantages of the use of electrostatically charged particles is that they must be charged before use, for example by friction, and they lose their charge rapidly in conditions of high humidity and when moisture films develop. Furthermore, the particles are removed from bait stations or traps by wind currents, or by shaking.

30       We have now developed a method and apparatus for controlling pests which involves the use of particles which are permanently magnetised and are not affected



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by moisture or humidity and which, when anchored on a conducting or magnetic surface, will remain in position for long periods of time without losing their effectiveness. Although electrostatically charged particles adhere to the cuticles of insects, it is surprising that ferromagnetic particles also adhere to the cuticles of insects and this is a surprising and unexpected effect.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of controlling pests, such as insects, by trapping and/or killing them wherein at least a part of a pest to be trapped or killed is exposed to a composition comprising particles containing or consisting of at least one magnetic material.

In carrying out the method of the present invention the pests are exposed to particles which either contain or consist wholly of a magnetic material, such as a ferromagnetic oxide. Ferromagnetic oxides are often termed ferrites which is a generic term describing a class of magnetic oxide compounds that contain iron oxide as a primary component. The spinel ferrites have the general composition  $MFe_2O_4$ , and are isostructural with the mineral spinel,  $MgAl_2O_4$ . M in the formula is generally Mg, Mn, Co, Ni, Zn or Cu, or mixtures thereof. A second group of ferrites is the hexagonal ferrites which are a group of ferromagnetic oxides in which the principal component is  $Fe_3O_3$  in combination with a divalent metal oxide such as BaO, SrO or PbO and a divalent transition-metal oxide. A third group of ferrites is the garnets which have the general structure  $M_3Fe_5O_{12}$ . The metal M may be, for example,

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Y, La, Ca, the rare earth metals or other large cations.

Preferred materials for use in the present invention are strontium ferrite which is a hard magnetic material, optionally in admixture with a ferrosilicate or neodymium barium salts. Soft magnetic materials, such as Fe, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or ferrosilicates may also be used if they have been magnetised or become magnetised on admixture with hard magnetic materials.

The particles which are used in the present invention preferably have an average particle size diameter in the range of from 2 to 100 micrometres, preferably 3 to 50 micrometres. Generally the particles are applied to a surface in an area in which pests are present.

The composition which is used in the present invention may consist wholly of the magnetic particles. Alternatively, the composition may compromise a proportion of the magnetic material in admixture with one or more other components. For example, the magnetic particles may be admixed with one or more filler materials such as talc, silicon dioxide, diatomaceous earth, ferrosilicates and the like. Alternatively, the magnetic particles may be admixed with particles which contain one or more pesticides or behaviour modifying chemicals or the magnetic particles may be coated with one or more pesticides or behaviour modifying chemicals. Generally, the magnetic particles will comprise at least 10% of the composition, preferably at least 50% by weight of the composition.

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Insects adhere to smooth or inclined surfaces using adhesive organs on their feet. These organs are pads covered with numerous fine hairs with flattened tips. An oily substance is secreted onto the tips of the hairs and surface molecular forces ensure adhesion of the hairs to the surface on which the insect is standing. Accordingly, as the feet of an insect become covered in particles, the insect loses its ability to adhere to a smooth and, in particular, to an inclined surface. Furthermore, the particles also interfere with the insect's sense organs, which may cause the insect to groom more frequently.

In the case of flying insects, it is known that the flight reflex is inhibited by contact of the feet with any substrate. Accumulation of the particles on the insect's feet tend to inhibit the flight and the adhesion of the insect which is thus more likely to fall from an inclined surface. Accordingly, a flying insect having landed on a suitably coated and inclined surface is thus unlikely to fly away and simply will slide down the surface.

The magnetic particles which are used in the method of the present invention may consist solely of the magnetic material. Alternatively, the particles may be composite particles which comprise a core of an inert substrate which is impregnated with and/or coated with the magnetic material. The inert substrate is a material which acts as a carrier for the magnetic material and which is chemically and biologically inert. Examples of suitably inert substrates for use in the present invention are silicon dioxide, magnesium silicate (talc),

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diatomaceous earth, cellulose or natural or synthetic polymers such as chitin, chitosan or rubber, or aerogels.

5       The inert substrate may additionally have a pesticide or a behaviour modifying chemical impregnated thereon or associated therewith, for example by adsorption thereon. The amount of pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical which is impregnated into or associated with the inert  
10       substrate will generally comprise at least 0.1% by weight of the inert substrate. The amount of the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical will depend upon the intended release rate from the composition and the length of intended duration of release.

15       The pesticide which may be incorporated into the composite particles or incorporated into the composition used in the invention may be specifically targeted to the control of particular pests. For example, an insecticide may be applied to sexually  
20       mature male insects so that it spreads amongst the rest of the population during mating, or by contact during swarming. The insecticide is unlikely to spread to other species of insect when transmitted in this way.

25       Each pesticide may be chosen to have a narrow spectrum of action. Entomopathogens are particularly well suited to this. A further embodiment is to use a behaviour modifying chemical, for example a specific attractant to attract insects to the particles. For  
30       example, the attractant may be a sexual pheromone. Furthermore, a sexual attractant pheromone may be used to produce male confusion. This technique depends on

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the very high sensitivity of male insects to volatile sex attractants produced by females of the same species.

As the insects contact the magnetic particles the particles are picked up by the insect from the surface on which the particles are located. The particles are then transferred to the body parts of the insect by movement and during grooming. The particles remain in place and continue to release the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical, such as a pheromone. Accordingly, the composite particles which may be used in the method of the present invention have a dual effect. Not only does the magnetic material impregnated into or coated onto the inert substrate have an effect on the orientation and stability of the insects, but the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical will produce a second effect which is associated with the particular nature of the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical incorporated into the composite particles.

It will be understood that by the term "pesticide" as used therein is meant any substance which can be used in the control of agricultural, natural environmental and domestic pests, such as insects. Included within this term, therefore, are naturally occurring or synthetic chemical insecticides, fungicides, acaricides, insect growth regulators and chemosterilants; entomopathogens such as bacteria, viruses and fungi. The term "behaviour modifying chemicals" includes within its scope the pheromones, allomones, kairomones, parapheromones and food odours.

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The present invention furthermore includes within its scope a first pesticidal composition in particulate form which comprises composite particles each comprising a core of an inert substrate having a pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical impregnated thereon or associated therewith and the core being impregnated or coated with a ferromagnetic oxide. The composite particles are as described above in relation to the method of the invention.

The present invention still further includes within its scope a second pesticidal composition in particulate form which comprises particles containing or consisting of a magnetic material in admixture with particles which contain or consist of one or more pesticides or behaviour modifying chemicals.

Furthermore, in a further embodiment of the present invention provides an insect trap which comprises a housing, a zone of the housing or a zone within the housing comprising a magnetically polarized material and the said zone being coated with a composition comprising particles containing or consisting of a magnetic material of opposite polarity to that of the magnetically polarized material.

The insect trap of the present invention has a zone of magnetically polarized material which may form a portion of one or more walls of the housing, or may be provided as a separate insert within the housing. The zone of the magnetically polarized material may be formed, for example from a plastic material which is impregnated with a ferromagnetic oxide which is magnetically polarized. Alternatively, the zone may itself be formed solely from the magnetically

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polarized material. The zone of the magnetically polarized material has an opposite polarity to the polarity of the magnetic material which is coated onto the said zone. Preferably the zone has a surface which is inclined to the horizontal and, as described above, this will assist in disrupting the orientation of the insects which walk or crawl over the zone.

The insect trap may include a trapping zone into which the insects fall when they become established after contact with the particles containing or consisting of the magnetic material. The trapping zone may include a fluid, a powder, a desiccant, a chemical toxicant or an adhesively sticky or tacky surface, or any combination thereof, for retaining the insects therein.

The immobilised and trapped insects may be left to die or they may be removed for destruction or study.

The insect trap of the present invention may be provided with means to lure the insects into the housing. Insect lures are well known and may comprise, for example, a light source with some emission in the ultraviolet range, or a chemical stimulant such as a natural or synthetic pheromone attractant, or an odour normally associated with the insects' food or food plant.

It will be appreciated that the insect traps of the present invention can be produced cheaply and insect destabilization and knock down may be achieved without the use of electrical grids. Pollution problems arising from the use of toxic chemicals are eliminated or greatly reduced because any pesticide

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contained in the composite particles which may be used in the present invention are applied only in the area of the trap and not generally to the location of the pest. The trap may be recharged with additional magnetic powder when the original powder charge has been used up by insects contacting the powder. Furthermore, when the trap of the present invention is used with composite particles which also incorporate a pesticide or a behaviour modifying chemical then the present invention provides an efficient method of killing insects by ensuring that the pesticide reaches the insects more effectively and remains in place for longer periods, or alternatively provides a means by which the behaviour of the insects is disrupted, thereby disrupting the mating and reproductive cycles of the insects.

The present invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1A is a plan view of an insect trap in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 1B is a cross section along the line A-A of the trap of Figure 1A with a lid positioned thereover; and

Figure 1C is a cross section along the line B-B of the trap of Figure 1A with a lid positioned thereover.

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage coverage of powder on the body parts of *Blattella germanica* over time as described in Example 2 herein below; and

Figure 3 illustrates the loss of magnetic powder from the bodies of cockroaches over time.

Referring to the drawings, a cockroach trap is



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illustrated in Figures 1A, 1B and 1C. The trap comprises an elongate body 1 having a trapping area 2 formed in the centre thereof. The trapping area 2 is bounded on two sides thereof by two longitudinally extending walls 3 which are of a sufficient height to prevent the cockroaches from climbing over them. Ramped surfaces 4 extend downwardly from the tops of each of the walls. The top edges of the longitudinally extending walls 3 are provided with recesses 5 which are designed to support an elongate bridging plate 6. The bridging plate 6 is constructed from a plastic material containing a proportion of a ferromagnetic material to make it weakly magnetic. The top surface of bridging plate 6 is dusted with a ferromagnetic powder.

As shown in Figures 1B and 1C the trap has a lid 7 which is held in place by magnetic studs (not shown) positioned at the ends of the ramped surfaces 4.

An odorous attractant is placed in the trapping area 2. A cockroach attracted by the attractant walks up the ramped surface and then onto the bridging plate 6. The bridging plate has inwardly curved surfaces 8. When the cockroach walks on the surface of the plate 6 the magnetic powder with which the plate 6 is coated adheres to the cockroach's feet, blocking the insect's adhesive pads and causing it to slip down the curved surface 8 into the trapping area 2. The trapping area may be provided with a glue pad 9 to which the cockroach becomes adhered.

The opening between the ramped surface 4 and the lid 7 is such that a cockroach can climb up the ramped surface, for example when the trap is placed adjacent

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a wall 10.

When the trap is full of cockroaches, it may be closed by pushing the lid off the magnetic studs. The trap can then be emptied for reuse, or disposed of.

5 The present invention will be further described with reference to the following Examples.

#### EXAMPLE 1

10 A surface was coated with a composition comprising 10% by weight of strontium ferrite and 90% by weight of a ferrosilicate. The particles had an average particle diameter in the range of from 5 to 100 micrometres. Houseflies (*Musca domestica*) were  
15 allowed to walk over the surface of the powder for 3 to 5 minutes after which the powder coating was spread over most of their body parts by their own grooming activities. They continued grooming whilst trying to dislodge the particles and were unable to walk on a  
20 sloping plastic surface without slipping with every movement. This behaviour continued for 4 days until all of the flies were dead. A coating of the powder was clearly visible on their wings and bodies. A similar result was obtained using cockroaches  
25 (*Blattella germanica*).

#### EXAMPLE 2

Adult cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*) were  
30 exposed to the ferromagnetic oxide powder as described in Example 1 and the density of the particles on the thorax was determined by sacrificing ten insects at

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intervals of up to 178.5 hours and counting the particles under the microscope. The results are given in Figure 2 which shows an initial exponential loss rate of the powder (mainly larger particles) after  
5 which the density of the powder on the surface of the insects remains fairly constant.

### EXAMPLE 3

10 The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using strontium ferrite powder. The loss of powder with time is plotted in Figure 3. It can be seen that after an initial decline in the amount of powder remaining attached to the cockroach's bodies, a fairly  
15 steady state is reached after about 60 minutes with only a further slight tailing off with time.

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**CLAIMS:**

1. A method of trapping and/or killing pests, such as insects, wherein at least a part of a pest to be trapped or killed is exposed to a particulate composition comprising particles containing or consisting of at least one magnetic material, in combination with one or more pesticides or behaviour modifying chemicals.

10

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the particles have an average particle size diameter in the range of from 2 to 100 $\mu$ m.

15

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the magnetic material is a ferromagnetic oxide.

20

4. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the particles are applied to a surface in an area in which pests are present, preferably a surface which is inclined to the horizontal.

25

5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition comprises at least 10% by weight of magnetic particles.

30

6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical is admixed with the particles of the magnetic material.

35

7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 where the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical is coated onto the particles of the magnetic material.

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8. A method as claimed in any one of claims  
1 to 5 wherein the particles are composite particles  
which comprise a core of an inert substrate which is  
impregnated with and/or coated with the magnetic  
5 material.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the  
core comprises silicon dioxide, magnesium silicate,  
diatomaceous earth, cellulose or a natural or  
10 synthetic polymer.

10. A method as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9  
wherein the inert substrate has a pesticide or  
behaviour modifying chemical impregnated thereon or  
15 associated therewith.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein the  
pesticide is an insecticide, fungicide, acaricide,  
insect growth regulator or chemosterilant.  
20

12. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1  
to 10 wherein the pesticide is a bacterium, virus or  
fungus.

13. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1  
to 10 wherein the behaviour modifying chemical is a  
pheromone.  
25

14. A method as claimed in any one of claims 6,  
30 7 or 10 to 13 wherein the pesticide or behaviour  
modifying chemical comprises at least 0.1% by weight  
of the cores of the particles.

15. A pesticidal composition in particulate form  
35 which comprises composite particles each comprising a  
core of an inert substance having a pesticide or  
behaviour modifying chemical impregnated thereon or

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associated therewith and the core being impregnated or coated with a magnetic material.

16. A pesticide composition as claimed in claim 5 15 wherein the core comprises silicon dioxide, magnesium silicate, diatomaceous earth, cellulose or a natural or synthetic polymer.

17. A pesticidal composition in particulate form 10 which comprises particles containing or consisting of a magnetic material in admixture with a pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical or particles of a magnetic material coated with a pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical.

18. A pesticide composition as claimed in any 15 one of claims 15 to 17 wherein the pesticide is an insecticide, fungicide, acaricide, insect growth regulator or chemosterilant.

19. A pesticide composition as claimed in any 20 one of claims 15 to 17 wherein the pesticide is a bacterium, virus or fungus.

20. A pesticide composition as claimed in any 25 one of claims 15 to 17 wherein the behaviour modifying chemical is a pheromone.

21. A pesticide composition as claimed in any 30 one of claims 15 to 20 wherein the pesticide or behaviour modifying chemical comprises at least 0.1% by weight of the cores of the particles.

22. A pesticide composition as claimed in any 35 one of claims 15 to 21 wherein the magnetic material is a ferromagnetic oxide.

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23. An insect trap which comprises a housing, a zone of the housing or a zone within the housing comprising a magnetically polarized material and the said zone being coated with a composition comprising particles containing or consisting of a magnetic material of opposite polarity to that of the magnetically polarized material.

24. An insect trap as claimed in claim 23 wherein the zone of the magnetically polarized material is formed by a portion of at least one wall of the housing.

25. An insect trap as claimed in claim 23 or claim 24 wherein the zone of the magnetically polarized material comprises a removable insert placed within the housing.

26. An insect trap as claimed in claim 23 or claim 24 wherein the zone has a surface which is inclined to the horizontal.

27. An insect trap as claimed in any one of claims 23 to 26 wherein the magnetic material is a ferromagnetic oxide.

28. An insect trap as claimed in any one of claims 23 to 27 wherein the said zone is coated with particles of a pesticidal composition as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 20.

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A method of controlling pests, such as insects, by trapping and/or killing them wherein at least a part of a pest to be trapped or killed is exposed a composition comprising particles containing or consisting of at least one magnetic material.



FIG. 1A.

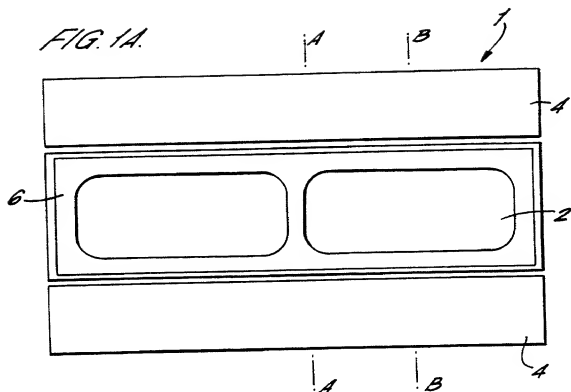


FIG. 1B.

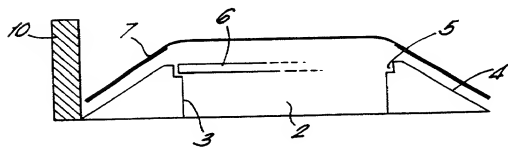


FIG. 1C.

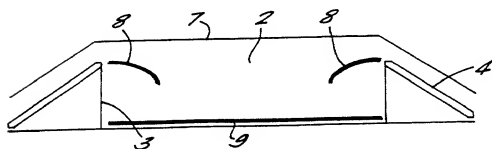
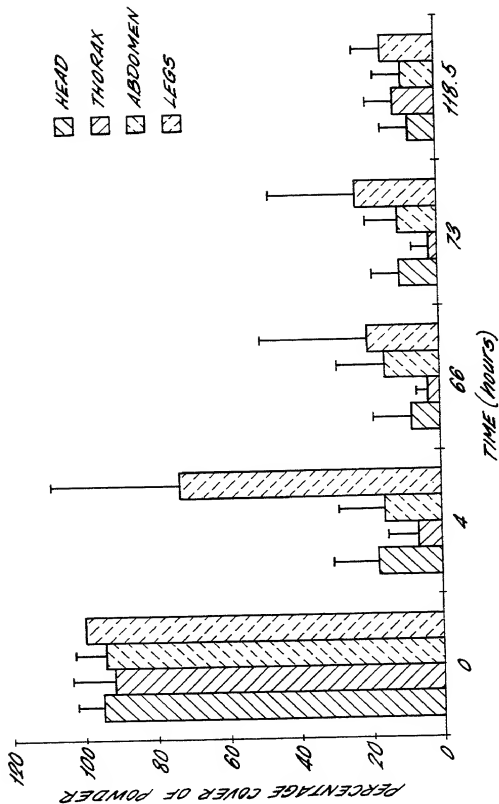
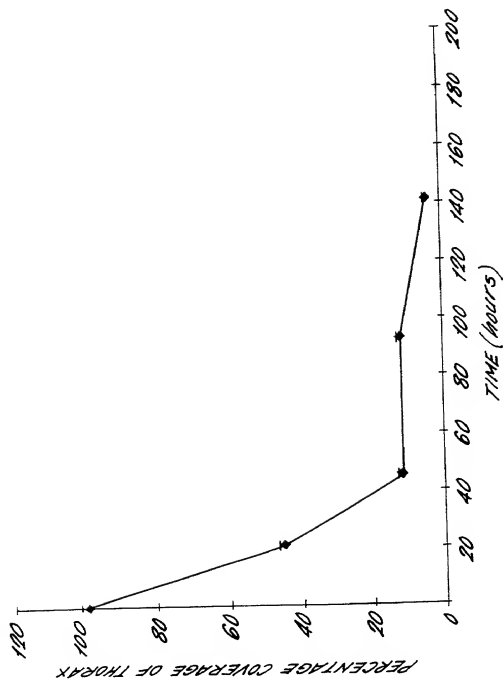


FIG. 2



09/736023

FIG. 3.



## DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention (Design, if applicable) entitled:

the specification of which (check one):

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on:

and (if applicable) was amended on:

as Application Serial No.:

☒ was filed on: **1st July, 1999**

as International Application (PCT) No.: **PCT/GB99/02090**

and (if applicable) was amended on:

**9th September, 2000**

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in *Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56*. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under *Title 35, United States Code §119* of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)			PRIORITY CLAIMED	
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	Yes	No
9814507.1	GB	3rd July, 1998	X	

I hereby claim the benefit under *Title 35, United States Code, §120* of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating The United States of America listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of *Title 35, United States Code, §112*, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in *Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56* which became applicable between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Number	Filing Date	Status - Patented, Pending or Abandoned

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: I (We) hereby appoint as my (our) attorneys, with full powers of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: J. Ernest Kenney, Reg. No. 19,179; Eugene Mar, Reg. No. 25,893; Richard E. Fichter, Reg. No. 26,382; Charles R. Wolfe, Jr., Reg. No. 28,680; Thomas J. Moore, Reg. No. 28,974; David E. Dougherty, Reg. No. 19,576; Bruce H. Troxell, Reg. No. 26,592; and

I(we) authorize my(our) attorneys to accept and follow instructions from \_\_\_\_\_ regarding any matter related to the preparation, examination, grant and maintenance of this application, any continuation, continuation-in-part or divisional based thereon, and any patent resulting therefrom, until I(we) or my(our) assigns withdraw this authorization in writing.

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DATE <b>22/12/2000</b>	SIGNATURE <i>Philip Edwin Howse</i>

